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WANTS IT REPEALED

WILSON SPEAKS TO CONGRESS ABOUT PANAMA TOLLS

WORLD DEEMS US WRONG

Packed Galleries and Attentive Benches Hear Wilson Plead for Strict Observance of Treaty Obligations to Great Britain—Congress Will Probably Yield.

President Wilson went to congress Thursday and pleaded for repeal of the provision of the Panama canal act which exempts American coastwise shipping from tolls. He tersely asserted that his reason for asking the repeal was because everywhere except in the United States, the tolls exemption was regarded as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and he further asked it in support of the administration's general foreign policy.

That the president's request will be granted there seems little doubt Thursday night, despite the fact that there will be vigorous opposition both in the Senate and the House. Aside from the bearing of the message on the Panama tolls question, some of the phrases used by the president attracted widespread comment in congressional quarters as relating to foreign relations in general. In some quarters there was a disposition to regard some of his statements in the nature of a warning on the difficulties involved in "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence."

Later in the day the president himself, talking with cars, explained that these phrases had no significance beyond their bearing on the need of rigorous good faith in the Panama tolls questions, as an evidence of unwavering good faith on all other questions, and that nothing critical was pending in foreign relations. But the language of the message continued to be commented upon as having an application considerably broader than the Panama question.

Three points in particular were noted: First, the president's statement that no communication he had addressed to congress carried "graver or more far-reaching implications to the interests of the country"; second, that everywhere outside the United States the language of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was given but one interpretation; and, third, the concluding statement as to "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence."

The president further told his callers that while he never had received any formal communication on the subject, he had understood that European nations generally took the same view as did Great Britain—that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was violated by the Panama canal act. He pointed out that in dealing with foreign affairs, nations which believed the United States did not keep a promise on so important a treaty as the Hay-Pauncefote convention would not be likely to believe the nation sincere on other delicate questions.

Word had come to the president of a general impression in Europe that the United States was "sailing as close to the wind as possible" in interpreting the promises made in its treaties. No pressure had been brought to bear by any nation but the president was confident that foreign governments had this feeling on the subject.

The Panama tolls question has been a subject of dispute for nearly two years. Diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States found the question unsettled when President Taft left office. Except for an assurance to James Bryce, then British ambassador, when he left the United States a year ago that the question would be taken up in the regular session of congress, President Wilson has never directed any official communication to England on the tolls question. The president recently told callers he had never discussed the matter formally or informally with the British ambassador here, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, because he believed the obligation on the part of the United States to repeal the exemption clause was one which this government itself should realize without outside influence or pressure.

The House chamber and galleries were packed as usual to hear the president read his address. The French and German ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps were in spaces reserved for them. No official of the British embassy was present. The Misses Wilson had places in the executive gallery and Mrs. Wilson for the first time was absent. She has not yet recovered from the shock of a fall in the White House several days ago.

President Wilson reached the capitol 10 minutes before the time for the reading and waited in Speaker Clark's room until 12:30 o'clock when he was escorted into the chamber and promptly began reading his brief address as soon as a burst of applause had ceased.

Mr. Wilson's message was so brief that he had finished reading almost before the surprised galleries realized he had begun. It took less than five minutes and as another burst of applause greeted its close, Mr. Wilson hurried out of the chamber and went back to the White House. The joint session dissolved at once and the two houses resumed their work.

President Wilson's address, the shortest he has yet delivered to congress—exactly 420 words—was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have come to you upon an errand which can be very briefly per-

formed, but I beg that you will not measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it. No communication I have addressed to the congress carried with it graver or more far-reaching implications to the interest of the country, and I come now to speak upon a matter with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar degree by the constitution itself with personal responsibility.

"I have come to ask for the repeal of that provision of the Panama canal act of August 24, 1912, which exempts coastwise engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from payment of tolls, and to urge upon you the justice, the wisdom and the large policy of such a repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.

"In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constituted a mistaken economic policy, from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal, concluded on November 18, 1901. But I have not come to you to urge my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation. Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much debated measure, its meaning is to be debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal. We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate it, and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refined a reading the words of our own promises just because we have power enough to give us leave to read them as we please. The large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure."

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JEWELLER BEATS TRUST.

Supreme Court Decides That Fixed Price Could Be Cut.

The following account will show how American manufacturers sold their products in foreign countries cheaper than they did here. This evil has been averted by the new tariff bill. The United States Supreme Court held Monday that the Waltham Watch company could not fix the prices of watches on resale by retailers. The case was against Chas. A. Keene, a New York Jeweller. Keene, in 1905, in London, learned that he could buy Waltham watches abroad cheaper than at the factory. He bought a lot of watches in London for the Egyptian market, sent them to Aden, Arabia, and there re-exported them for New York, where he entered them free of duty as of American manufacture. He sold them to the trade at a lower price than American jobbers were paying at the factory. He testified that this long-distance transaction netted him 30 per cent. profit. The Waltham Watch Company sued him without delay, but he continued his purchases.

WATCHMAN OUTSHOT BURGLARS

Macon Lumberman Puts Bullets Into Two Alleged Yeggmen.

In a fight with two alleged yeggmen in the office of a lumber plant just outside of Macon, Ga., before daybreak Thursday night Watchman M. J. Etheridge shot and killed Charles Carswell and wounded J. L. Waites. The latter is in a hospital with two bullets in his body. The victims of the shooting who are said to reside in Atlanta, are known to the police, and they have been hunting for Carswell since the dynamiting of a safe in a grocery store ten days ago.

Etheridge told the police that he found the men at the safe in the office and that they attempted to assault him when he entered. After shooting both men, the watchman made the rounds of the plant pushing all his call boxes. Waites staggered out and was picked up by a policeman half an hour later, the first information that the police had of the affair.

Boys Have Scrap in Church.

The pastor of a church in Falls River, Mass. is nursing a broken arm, sustained in parting two boy gymnast teams, who began fighting over a basketball game in the church gymnasium.

Negro Held for Murder.

John Lanham, a negro of Edgefield, Tuesday was jailed for stabbing another negro in the temple with a pocket knife while fighting in a wagon.

Covers Clerk and Gets His Money.

A well dressed stranger walked into the office of an Atlanta loan firm and covered the clerk with his revolver, taking \$45 from his pockets.

Big Cotton Fire at New Orleans.

Over 4,600 bales of cotton were burned in New Orleans Wednesday when two railroad shipping sheds were destroyed by fire.

Legislature Adjourns.

The House adjourned Thursday night after overriding twelve and sustaining fourteen of the veto in the appropriation bill.

ONE YEAR'S RECORD

A STATEMENT OF THE THINGS WILSON HAS ACHIEVED

TRUE TO HIS PLATFORM

A Numerical Reckoning of the Actions of the Democratic Party in the Past Year Under the Leadership of Woodrow Wilson—Tariff and Currency Reform Stand First.

One year of Woodrow Wilson's service as president of the United States and leader of the Democratic party has become history. One-fourth of his elective period has expired. In taking stock no chief executive has ever found such a remarkable record of performance to his credit. With persistence and wisdom he has steadfastly urged redemption of all pledges carried in the Baltimore platform. He has been supported by both branches of Congress to a more marked degree than any predecessor.

Here is the way the Democrats range their constructive achievement of the first year:

1. Passage of the Underwood tariff bill. The first tariff for revenue in a generation and the first tariff passed without the aid of the lobby. The president impressed his personality upon this bill, as shown by his insistence upon free raw sugar, despite the protests of Democratic Louisiana and the best sugar growers of the west. The bill received the votes of Republicans and Progressives because it was an improvement over the "indefensible" schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law. As Mr. Wilson has said, the tariff question was but part of the general question of the development of industry, which, year by year, has grown so complex and so difficult to set apart in its elements. What effect the tariff issue will have on the president's fortunes in the fall campaign remains to be seen.

2. More important than the tariff, but part of the general question of development, was the currency legislation, the psychological effect of which went far to bring about the era of good feeling between the government and its old enemy, big business. The passage of this bill was due directly to the unwavering stand of the president for immediate action. The congressional habit of procrastination asserted itself at the time in the efforts of many members to have this question deferred until the regular session opened in December. They wanted to quit work and go home after passing the tariff in September, but the president would not hear of it because he believed public sentiment demanded action. He aroused the public to support the measure and overcome the opposition of such powerful institutions as the National City Bank of New York and others who advocated a central bank. In this connection, the Democrats recall that seventeen years ago the Republican party was put in control of the government on a fight made on the financial question, but it remained for a Democratic president to initiate and urge a modern currency system that meets the business needs of the nation.

3. The elimination of the lobby from congress as a result of its exposure made by President Wilson. Special committees were appointed by both branches of congress to investigate the lobby. The committees examined hundreds of witnesses and the result of that legislation is about to be introduced to correct this abuse, if legislation can correct it.
4. The perfection of the first two amendments to the constitution since 1870; namely, the imposition of an income tax, and the provision electing senators by the direct vote of the people. The income tax measure, which is a feature of the new tariff law, "makes the fortunes of the rich bear their proportionate part of the burden of taxation," and will bring into the federal treasury \$100,000,000 a year, according to Democratic claims.

5. The peace program of Secretary of State Bryan, who has negotiated treaties embodying the principle of "postponement" as an integral feature of international law, with the purpose of divesting international disagreements to their inflammable character. Seven of the treaties embodying the plan have been negotiated.
6. The action of the president in bringing together representatives of capital and labor, resulting in the prompt passage of the industrial employees' arbitration act by congress, thereby preventing a tie-up of railway passenger and freight trains east of the Mississippi.

7. The president's "constitution of peace" or "the new conscience," resulting in the voluntary breaking up of interlocking directorates. The withdrawal of J. Pierpont Morgan and his partners from the directorates of twenty-seven different corporations has been followed in turn by the retirement of George F. Baker and others from interlocking directorates. They pursued this action in advance of the statute prohibiting interlocking directorates soon to be written on the federal law books.

8. President Wilson's program of co-operation with the business interests of the nation, resulting in the elimination of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, popularly known as the telephone trust, from control of the Western Union Telegraph company.
9. Action of the secretary of the treasury in depositing \$50,000,000 of government funds in the banks of the south and west to assist in the movement of crops. Under previous administrations this money has been made available only for the banks of New York.

10. The foreign policy of the administration, which divorced the government from affiliation with the New York financial interests that were parties to the six-power loan to China.
11. Development and extension of the parcel post system, comprising a reduction of rates and an increase of the size of packages.
12. The inauguration by the department of agriculture of a system of markets whereby it is hoped scientific and modern business methods will be applied toward the elimination of waste in distributing farm products.

13. Action of the secretary of the navy in forcing the armor plate trust to submit in competition bids for armor plate and for iron and steel used in the construction of Battleship No. 39, which effected a saving of \$782,117; and similar efforts which secured a saving on projections of \$1,098,460.
14. Action of the secretary of agriculture in extending the work of that department to the home life of the farmer, so as to bring about a better knowledge of farm domestic conditions, and to experiment with labor-saving devices and methods. This is an effort to help the woman on the farm.

15. Formation of a new public land policy by the secretary of the interior, which combines conservation and the proper use of the lands of our national domain. This policy is one that lies between those things advocated by the exploiters and those advanced by the extreme conservationists. His policy is that the land should be used for the purpose for which it is best fitted, and that it should be disposed of by the government with respect to that use under such conditions as to prevent monopoly.

16. Enactment of the Lever bill for farm extension work. It is intended to carry to the farm the scientific discoveries made by the department of agriculture and the State agricultural colleges. The system proposed in the bill has been applied for years by the principal nations of Europe.
17. Action of the president in advocating a primary system for the selection of nominees for the presidency.

18. Enactment of the Alaskan railway bill, which it is believed will open up the resources of Alaska, one of the most productive northern countries of the world. This measure provides for the construction of one thousand miles of railroad, under the direction of the president, at a cost not exceeding \$40,000,000.
19. Action of the secretary of the navy in putting into effect a system of academic, vocational and technical instruction for the benefit of the enlisted men so as to increase their efficiency, and to equip the men behind the guns for promotion.

20. Dissolution of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific merger, and the surrender by the Pennsylvania railroad of its large holdings in its competing rival, the Baltimore and Ohio, in which Mr. McKendricks insisted that dissolutions under the anti-trust laws should be free from the effects of the plans adopted in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases. The attorney general succeeded in having written into the decree in these cases that the stock of the Southern Pacific owned by the Union Pacific should be placed in the hands of a surety company for sale to the public.
21. In his foreign policy, Mr. Wilson has had harder going than in domestic matters. In their inception, none of the problems in this field was of his own making, except the Mexican situation and even this question was passed on to him by Mr. Taft. There has been more difference of opinion over the president's course in Mexican affairs than in any other matter he has addressed himself to, not excepting the tariff.

The Mexican problem is inherently difficult and has been made the more difficult because of the conflict between the high moral principles upon which the president bases his policy of watchful waiting and the materialistic sentiments of those who sympathize with the foreign concessionaires in the troubled republic. He says there can be no peace and order without justice, and that the bloody hands of Huerta can not work out stable peace, hence his refusal to recognize him. Those who want to understand the president's attitude give him full credit for doing the best he can under trying circumstances.

The winning fight that the president is waging against free canal tolls for American coastwise ships, the passage last week of the general arbitration treaties with the European nations and Japan, the proposed payment to Colombia for the seizure of the canal strip and the shelving of the Japanese exclusion question have gone far toward removing the irritation that has been felt in foreign capitals toward this country's manner of fulfilling her international obligations.

Chester Child Burned to Death.

The child of Sam Rainey, a negro of Chester, was found dead by its mother on her return home Tuesday afternoon. It had fallen among the blazing wood fire and was horribly burned.

Drugged and Robbed Old Man.

Drugged by burglars, who broke into his home near Silver Creek, N.Y., George Lillie, 98 years old, was found dead, and his daughter, Emma Lillie, 30 years old, in a serious condition.

Woman Arrested in Man's Clothes.

The Charleston police Thursday arrested a man, supposedly, but later discovered that "he" was a woman. She was charged with drunkenness, but gave bail and disappeared.

Yeggmen Blow Safe Open.

Yeggmen early Thursday blew open the safe of the Bank of Warwick, at Warwick, Ga., and got away with \$1,500.

ROBBERS BOARD TRAIN

REGISTERED MAIL IS BOLDLY RIFLED NEAR COLUMBIA.

Thief Duplicates Stunt That Took Place Same Place in Same Way About Two Years Ago.

An unknown white man, who was described as being very nervous, Thursday night at 10:45 o'clock entered the mail car of Southern railway train No. 11, from Charleston, half way between Columbia and Royster, and secured several sacks of registered mail. Railway mail officials stated at midnight that it was impossible to estimate the amounts contained in the registered letters, but that they were from Charleston. None of the letters and papers were touched.

The mail car was in charge of C. E. Thomas, a railway mail clerk. He made report to the transfer clerk upon the arrival of the train at the union station. Special agents of the Southern railway and members of the Columbia police department were put to work on the case immediately, but no arrests have yet been made.

It is supposed that the bandit boarded the train at Royster, a small station near Columbia. He walked into the mail car, pistol in hand, at the Whaley street crossing. He ordered the mail clerk to turn his back. He kept the clerk under cover until the bridge near the Union station was reached. He jumped out of the car by one of the side doors and escaped. The train was due in Columbia at 10:20 o'clock but was running about 30 minutes late.

The robber was described by Mr. Thomas as being about five feet eight inches tall and very nervous. "The man is supposed to have boarded the train at Royster. He wore a mask. He made the clerk turn his back to the wall while he went through the mail. The train was running about six miles an hour. He jumped out just before the train crossed the bridge near the Union station," said one of the railway mail service officials last night.

Two years ago a railway mail robbery occurred at the same hour and place and under almost the exact conditions. The mail car from Charleston was looted by a lone robber just before midnight. He has never been captured.

BLACK FIEND PUNISHED.

Negro Gets Thirty Years As Result of Attacking White Girls.

Protest, threats of recall and denunciations poured in Wednesday on Judge Willis, of the criminal department of the Superior Court, because he sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment Charles Guyton, a young negro, convicted of highway robbery, although he only stole a white girl's kiss. Deputations of foolish white men visited the Judge to demand that action be taken to save Guyton from such severe punishment.

Telephone messages informed him that petitions were being prepared for his recall. Other women called in person to say that steps would be taken to procure a pardon from the Governor. Judge Willis explained that the negro had been convicted of highway robbery. He had taken a dime from the white girl, although he gave it back after he kissed her, but he had subjected six other young white women to similar treatment, besides criminally attacking two negro girls.

SOUTH FEELS EARTHQUAKE.

Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina Affected.

Earth tremors, slight, but distinct, were felt late Thursday in many cities and towns of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas. At many points business buildings and residences trembled, windows rattled and mild excitement prevailed. In the rural districts negroes were badly frightened.

Buildings of frame construction in Macon, Ga., rocked considerably. Chandlers in the Federal building shook perceptibly. Athens, Columbus and Jackson in Georgia also felt the shock. At Eatonton the negroes spent most of the night in churches. Spartanburg, Greenville, and Anderson, in this State, report shocks. At Chattanooga, Tenn., the shock was also felt.

Negro Gets Light Sentence.

In sentencing a negro rapist a Hartford, Conn. Judge said Thursday "I sentence you to not more than 25 years and not less than 20 years in the State penitentiary, and you may thank heaven that you live in a more or less temperate zone."

Villa Demands Huge Ransom.

Louis Terrazas, Mexican refugee, Thursday appealed to the United States Consul at El Paso, saying that Francisco Villa would kill his son unless \$500,000 pesos were paid immediately.

Execute Bold Robbery.

Two youthful robbers of Louisville, Ky., Tuesday night entered a jewelry store, drove the proprietor and his clerk out at pistol points and proceeded to sack the store of \$4,000 worth of jewelry.

Negro Steals Mail Sack.

A negro of Joliet, Ill., admitted to the police Thursday that he and an accomplice stole a mail sack containing \$10,000 in uncancelled checks.

Yeggmen Blow Safe Open.

Yeggmen early Thursday blew open the safe of the Bank of Warwick, at Warwick, Ga., and got away with \$1,500.

WHAT CAUSED ROW

STEVENSON'S SPEECH TO WHICH GOV. BLEASE OBJECTED

SCORED STAR CHAMBER

Member of House From Cheraw Opposes Reopening of Asylum Investigation, Pointing Out That Committee Inquired Into What It Was Appointed to Investigate.

During the course of a half hour speech on the floor of the House Wednesday morning Representative W. W. Stevenson of Cheraw took occasion to score the governor of South Carolina for the stand that he had taken in the executive meeting of the board of regents of the State Hospital for the Insane on December 12, 1913, when Dr. Eleanor B. Saunders, woman physician at the asylum, was made to appear and answer certain charges and insinuations made by fellow physicians and others without the privilege of being represented by an attorney, of having a stenographer to take down the testimony or of having her father present at the meeting. "Star chamber proceedings, such as this State has never witnessed or will ever witness again," was the way in which Mr. Stevenson characterized the executive meeting.

Mr. Stevenson's speech was called forth by a resolution introduced by Mr. Kirby of Spartanburg providing for another asylum investigating committee to examine specifically into the matters touched upon in the governor's message, which caused the investigation, or for the same committee to render a supplemental report giving the desired information. Mr. Stevenson was a member of the committee and spoke in justification of the report already filed.

"The two main tasks with which the committee felt that it was confronted," said Mr. Stevenson, "was to give Dr. Saunders an opportunity to refute charges which have been made and which would damn her name if not answered, and to do whatever we could to improve the condition of 1,800 of the State's unfortunate in the asylum, and from that purpose we would not let the political differences of two men serve us."

The resolution by Mr. Kirby mentioned, among other things, on which the committee should have reported, the charge by Senator Tillman that Governor Blease's "underlings and satellites" had tried to manipulate the sale of the present asylum site. Mr. Stevenson read from the report of the board of regents recommending the sale of the property. "Senator Tillman did not say that those 'underlings and satellites' were members of the general assembly," he said, "and this report shows that somebody wanted to sell the site, which might be a basis for the charge made by the Senator."

Mr. Stevenson said that the report of the committee had been framed with the view of leaving out as much as possible anything that would cause political strife, as members of the committee did not feel that any good could come from such a course. "The motion to exclude anything of such a nature was made by Mr. Hardin of Cherokee, who is certainly inimical to the governor," said Mr. Stevenson, who stated, however, that Mr. Hardin did his own thinking and showed his statesmanship by moving to leave out of the report such objectionable features.

As to the charge made by Senator Tillman that the administration followers would try "to oust Dr. Babcock," Mr. Stevenson said that the superintendent of the asylum had stated that he would resign his position if Dr. Saunders was made the object of attack, and following this the record of regents passed a resolution to the effect that while Dr. Saunders' resignation was not called for, it would be very acceptable. There might be in this fact, said Mr. Stevenson, some basis for the charge that an effort would be made to oust Dr. Babcock.

As to the charge made in Senator Tillman's letter that "an effort would be made to smirch Dr. Saunders," Mr. Stevenson read from the testimony a resolution originating with Governor Blease in the meeting of the board of regents, saying that it was for the best interest of the lady that the matter be hushed up, reference being to insinuations made against her character. Much of the transcript notes of the meeting was read by Mr. Stevenson to show that throughout Governor Blease had made insinuations against the character of the lady which were calculated to smirch her name.

"Simple justice to a South Carolina woman demanded that she be given an opportunity to present her side in reply to her detractors," said Mr. Stevenson. In conclusion, Mr. Stevenson stated that he did not think the report which smacked of politics, for the reason that the inclusion of this feature on the floor of the House would have caused dissension and might have resulted in harm to the asylum.

Mr. Moore of Abbeville and Mr. C. C. Wyche of Spartanburg took the position that the committee had not made a full investigation into the matters which they were appointed to examine and that a supplemental report should be filed, settling directly the questions raised in the letter of Senator Tillman.

Mr. Hunter, secretary of the committee, made a short statement in justification of the action of the committee and said that he was willing to leave the matter to the House to decide. Mr. Barnwell thought the

FIGHT COLD AND WIND

GEORGETOWN BOYS MAROONED ON RIVER ISLAND.

Gasoline Launch Caught in Brisk Wind and Driven Ashore—Spent Freezing Night on Island.

One night and the better part of two days, Robert and Charles Wynn, of Georgetown, fought the wind and the cold on the lower Waccamaw, and had they failed of winning it would have meant death by freezing or drowning. Sunday morning they went up the river in a small gasoline launch. The going at first was merely a little chilly, but the further up they got the harder the wind blew and the colder became the temperature. They went as high as the Thoroughfare, where the Pee Dee joins the Waccamaw.

At that point the wind was so strong that the little craft could make no headway against it. They then threw over the anchor. It held for only a few minutes, when, with the engine working and the anchor overboard, the boat began to drift with the wind. Nor did the drifting stop until the craft was piled up on the bank. And all the time it was getting colder.

There being no shelter on the boat, the marooned young men went ashore, gathered some dry wood and started a fire. In the sweep of the wind the fire ate up the wood as if it were tinder. A pile of fuel on the blaze would last ten to fifteen minutes. "Bob" Wynn says he never worked so hard in his life as he did Sunday night to keep the fire going. But it was that or freeze. The mercury had dropped to -28.

The night passed, as nights usually do if one waits long enough, but there was no lull in the wind and no rising of temperature. And the young men were without food. To cold was supplemented by hunger, and both spelled misery. The castaways realized that something must be done or the situation would soon become unbearable. They, therefore, struck out down the river bank walking, walking hard to keep up the circulation of their blood. After some hours they reached the fishing camp of McDonald & company, some miles from where their "shipwreck" had occurred.

NEGROES KILL WHITE MAN.

Spartanburg Conspiracy Results in Death of Steve Kirby.

Seven Kirby of Spartanburg, was attacked by a band of negroes in a negro settlement on Tuesday night and sustained injuries which caused his death in a hospital Wednesday night, the cause of his death being concussion of the brain. Twelve negroes have been placed under arrest in connection with the crime, four as witnesses and eight as principals. The principals are accused of murder. Other arrests will be made.

It seems that there was a conspiracy between certain negroes to kill Kirby. Tuesday night he is said to have gone to the home of a negro woman, and there he was attacked by a negro man named Coot Dawkins, who grabbed Kirby by the lapels of the coat. Kirby broke away and attempted to make his escape through the back door of the negro house. He was pursued by a band of negroes, and was overtaken and beaten in the head. He was later found and was taken to the police station.

SHOOTS TWO WHITE WOMEN.

New York Negro Then Sends Fatal Bullet Into His Brain.

Warren Nelson, a negro and an ex-convict, 29 years old, after he had shot and probably mortally injured two white women at New York late Friday, sent a bullet into his brain, wounding instantly. The injured women are Mrs. Louise Oldershaw, aged 27, and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Koenig, 21 years old.

Nelson, a mulatto of extremely light complexion, was an admirer of Mrs. Oldershaw and became angered at her rejections of his attentions, according to the police. He shot Mrs. Oldershaw first and then opened fire on Mrs. Koenig, who was in another room at the time.

Millionaire's Baby Burns.

While playing with matches in Augusta Wednesday, Joseph Speer, Jr., the one year old child of a northern millionaire was burned to death when he set fire to his clothes.

Avalanche Kills Seventeen Soldiers. While engaged in manoeuvres on the Ortel mountains a regiment of Austrian soldiers were covered by an avalanche, seventeen of them being killed outright.

Wreck Injures Fourteen. Fourteen persons were injured and much railroad property destroyed in a wreck Tuesday near Fort Jervis, N. Y., between two passenger trains.

Took Poison for Quinine. Thos. A. Mills, mail carrier from Fort Mill, Monday took a quantity of poison, mistaking it for quinine. He will recover.

Water Tank Broken.

The water tank of the Southern railway was shaken down at Polville, Ga., by the earthquake of Thursday afternoon.

committee had served admirably and no further report or investigation was needed. The Nicholson substitute, commending the asylum investigating committee, was finally passed.

HAVE A HOT TIME

GOVERNOR BLEASE READS SAV-AGE MESSAGE TO HOUSE

TWO FIGHTS THREATENED

Appearance of Chief Executive on the Floor Almost Signal for Fights—Stevenson and Barnwell Show Wrath at His References to Recent Asylum Investigation.

Wednesday night the governor of South Carolina delivered orally to the House of Representatives a message which was unusually impassioned even for him, which set the body by the ears and came near to provoking two fist fights between members and himself. Remarks attributed to Representative Stevenson, in the debate of that afternoon, and the adoption by the House of a resolution not only declining to order the further inquiry into the State Hospital for the Insane which had been asked by the governor, but congratulating the committee of investigation upon its "statesmanlike" report, were presumably the immediate provocations of the outburst by the chief executive.

This was said to be the first instance in which a governor's message has been delivered orally by its author to either house of the South Carolina general assembly. The governor walked into the hall alone at 8:16 o'clock.

The general attack of the governor was against W. F. Stevenson, member of the special committee that was appointed to investigate the conditions at the State Hospital for the Insane. The governor took exception to certain statements, attributed to Mr. Stevenson, in his speech Wednesday morning in the House when the Kirby resolution for a further investigation into the asylum matter was up.

The governor charged that the statements by Mr. Stevenson were as "false as the hinges that swing the gates of hell." He denounced Mr. Stevenson in the bitterest of terms. Then Mr. Stevenson came back and showed that the chief executive was basing his